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Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

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WATSON'S
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING
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A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
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manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well
as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the
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in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is
saturated with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

That sensational, because badly managed
public institution, the Hongkong, Canton,
and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited,
is again attracting public attention. In
the *Daily Press* of yesterday appears a
letter from a correspondent who suggests
"to Mr. BELLIOS, his co-Directors, and
shareholders in the above Company, the
advisability of increasing the capital of
the Company to \$1,000,000, seeing that
before the close of the present year, in all
probability, the Company will be running
the new steamer now building at home."

To avoid any misapprehension we beg
to state that we have quoted "Scrutator"
—that is the correspondent's *nom de plume*—
verbatim; we desire to fairly criticise his
proposition, but we do not wish to father
his bastard English.

Who is "Scrutator"? We don't know,
but that he is playing an "inspired" part
is quite certain—and on his own showing
we can safely write him down an ass.
How inspired? A question easily answered.
Why does this gentleman speak of "Mr.
BELLIOS and his co-Directors"? Mr.
RYRIE, not Mr. BELLIOS, is Chairman of the
Steamboat Company Board of Directors;
the latter gentleman, only recently elected,
is a complete cypher on the Board. If he
is not—why then, he ought to be.

"Scrutator," who is evidently a very
fair specimen of the ante-diluvian vermin
who infest the colony, wishes to increase
the capital of the Steamboat Company by
the creation of ten thousand new shares of
\$20 each, the half of which are to be
offered to the present shareholders, and
the remainder are to be set aside for the
public at a certain premium, which is
recommended to be placed to the credit
of a Reserve Fund. This latest master of
finance does not say why the capital of
this Company should be increased; he
shows no necessity for any such increase,
but thinks that the Company ought to
be strengthened by the clever dodge
he advocates. But would an extra
capital of \$200,000 actually strengthen
the position of the Company? We don't
believe it. Will any business man show
us by figures or in plain English in
what fashion an increased capital will
benefit the Steamboat Company and its
shareholders? "The steamer now building
at home" is not in any shape or form
dependent on an increase of capital; it
will be running on the Canton river just
as soon as it can possibly be brought out
to the Far East. A glance at the latest
published report of the Hongkong, Canton
and Macao Steamboat Company will
show that the institution is in a position to
pay for the new steamer without having
recourse to any such drastic remedy as
that proposed by "Scrutator," and further,
there is not a single business expert in
Hongkong acquainted with the Canton
river traffic who could conscientiously
recommend the net earnings of the Com-

pany being annually saddled with—let us
say \$30,000, for no reasonable or useful
purpose that has yet been advanced.

"Scrutator" advocates that one or two
of the leading Chinese merchants be
invited to join the Board, and he feels
certain that this, with the added capital,
would secure the shareholders from any
local opposition. Nobody but an interested
sharebroker, or the creature of some
weak-headed would-be dictator of the
share market could possibly write such
nonsense. It is well known that a Chinese
opposition on the Canton river is practically
an accomplished fact, and that these
childish overtures, advanced apparently
on the *ipse dixit* of Mr. E. R. BELLIOS,
have come too late. Besides, the leading
Chinese meant by "Scrutator" have
nothing whatever to do with the opposition
to the Steamboat Company.

What is "Scrutator's" object? Why,
rush up the shares to a fictitious value—
and there can be no doubt that he has
already succeeded to a very considerable
extent. The shares, quoted yesterday at
\$223, are now in strong demand at \$230—
and solely on the strength of a report that
Mr. BELLIOS has approved of an increased
capital and has pledged himself to support
a movement in that direction. The letter
in the *Daily Press* would seem to have been
merely a "feeler," published for a special
purpose. As the Directors of the Steam-
boat Company, almost without exception,
have been mere puppets in the hands of
Mr. BELLIOS for years past, it is only too
probable that they will again *ko-loo* to the
Great Pajandrum and allow him to work
his own sweet will on a public (?) company
over which he has effectually, but illegally,
established a complete and effective
control.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Sessions will open next Tuesday.

THERE will be a game of Polo, at Causeway
Barr, at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow.

SENIOR J. J. DA SILVA, Chief Justice of Macao,
arrived here by the *Kiunkang* yesterday.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gualior*,
from Bombay, left Singapore for this port yester-
day at 5 p.m.

We are informed by the Agents of the Canadian
Pacific Steamship Line that the Silk ex-steam-
ship *Parthia* arrived in New York on the 13th inst.

A SNUGGLED opium dealer with four convictions
against him—two this year—was fined \$50 this
morning by Mr. Wodehouse for keeping an
illicit opium den.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge,
No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AN electrical fire engine, which can be tapped
for service whenever wanted, is the latest inven-
tion. The advantages claimed are that it can
be started at full speed; that it is much lighter
than a steam fire engine of equal power; that it
costs one-third less; that it is, noiseless in its
operation; makes no smoke, sparks nor ashes;
that it is safer and easier to control and is
economical.

ON the 13th inst. a shopkeeper at Whampoa
who had sold 83 bags of tea to Hongkong
dealers, hit upon the expedient of entrusting
it to a Chinese fireman on the steamer
Nippon, and so evading the *china* dues. The
fireman took it, and in his turn devised a scheme
for appropriating the property. He therefore
told the shopkeeper, who wanted to come down
by the steamer, that she would sail at two
o'clock, although as a matter of fact she was to
leave at noon. The shopkeeper missed her,
of course, and by the time he had got down by the
next steamer the tea was all disposed of. The
fireman and two dealers who had bought the
plunder were up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day,
and remanded.

AN Irish dinner in 1747, according to a recent
writer, must have been rather a good sort of
thing. It was generally served at 4 o'clock in
the afternoon and was abundant to profusion.
The wines were excellent, being the choicest
produce of French and Spanish vineyards, whose
quality was remarked by almost all visitors to
Ireland; and the potatoes were, as at the same
period in England, long and deep. Costly silver,
handsome glass and china, and the finest linen
appeared in all the better-class houses. A charac-
teristic feature was the "potato ring." This
was of silver, richly chased, and was used to
support the great bowl in which potatoes were
then brought to table. The sequence of courses
differed widely from that now general. Soups
came in the third or fourth place; fish, flesh and
sweets jostled each other; while potted meats
and cold pasties were not infrequent items on
the bill of fare. For more accurate knowledge
of what our ancestors ate at their principal meal
we are indebted to a chronicler of the time. In
1747 he sends the following menu of a dinner
to her sister—the quaint spelling is retained:
"First course—Fish, beefsteaks, rabbit and
onions, fillet of veal, blamange, cherries, Dutch
cheese. Second course—Turkey, pout (pout),
salmon, pickled salmon, griddle (griddle) and
quails, little terrine peas, cream, mushrooms
terrene, apple pie, crabs, levers, cheese cakes,
almond cream, currants and gooseberries, orange
butter. Dessert—Raspberries and cream,
sweetmeats and jelly, strawberries and cream."
She adds: "I give as little hot meat as
possible. The invitation was 'to beefsteaks,'
which we are famous for."

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajar*,
from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning, and
is due here on the 22nd inst.

M.M.'s flagship *Imperieuse*, Capt. Wm. H. May,
and despatch-boat *Alacrité*, Commander R.
Blair Macdonochie, left this afternoon for Manila
and Singapore.

SAYS the Manila *Diario* of the 11th inst.—"By
the steamer *Zafro*, which left this for Hong-
kong the other day, a Chinaman, 20 years of
age, effected his escape, taking with him the
sum of 16,600 dollars which he collected on the
day of the steamer's departure, from a tobacco
establishment in Anloague Street. The young
man is a nephew of a wealthy Chinaman named
Bun-Can, established at Binondo. The bird
has already been secured in Hongkong, but
without the money he had with him, which has
not been traced."

"OBSERVER" writes—"It may amuse your
readers to know that some Macao Portuguese
are apparently founding a colony on Kap-sui-mun,
an island at the entrance of the Canton river.
When passing the east side of the island in a
yacht on Sunday last I observed a number of
males and females actively engaged in digging
foundations near the beach—possibly for the
Treasury, or lunatic asylum, of the new colony.
On inquiry we found that ten pioneers had
already arrived and that another batch was
expected next Saturday."

YESTERDAY afternoon Chief Justice Russell
rendered judgment in the case of Tang Hung
Tai v. Tang Tan Shan—the case to which we
referred some time ago as involving the question
of whether a bequest for religious ceremonies
at the grave would be sustained by law. The
plaintiff is the nephew of a rich Chinaman who
devised certain property to him to perform
sacred rites at the ancestral tomb, and the
defendant is the son of the testator. The latter
refused to hand over the property in question,
and the principal contention was as to whether
a promise to perform such rites constituted a
valuable consideration, and entitled the plaintiff
to the property. His Lordship decided on the
evidence that it was not, giving judgment for the
defendant.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

An Englishman whose name was Wemyss
Went crazy at last, so it seems,
because the people would not
Understand that they ought
To call him not Wemyss, but Weems.

Another whose last name was Knollys
Tried vainly to vote at the polls;
But no ballot he cast
Because till the last
The clerk couldn't call Knollys' Notes.

And then a young butcher named Belvoir
Went and murdered a man with a cleaver
Because the man couldn't
Possibly wouldn't
Pronounce his name properly Beever.

There was an athletic name Strachan
Who had plenty of sinew and brachan,
And he'd knock a man down
With an indignant frown
If he failed to pronounce his name Strawn.

—Not from the London Times.

A WRITER in *Chambers' Journal* gives a curious
instance of what we may very appropriately term
"a time bar-jain." At the New York Assizes, in
March, 1812, a trial came on in which Rev. B.
Gilbert was plaintiff and Sir Mark Sykes,
baronet, defendant. It appeared that the baronet,
at his own table during a dinner party, in the
course of a conversation respecting the hazard
to which the life of Bonaparte was exposed, had
offered, upon the receipt of 100 guineas, to pay
one guinea a day as long as he (Bonaparte)
should remain alive. Mr. Gilbert suddenly
took up the offer, but finding that the sense of
the company was against making a serious
matter of a bet proposed at a moment of con-
vivality, he said: "If you will submit, Sir
Mark, to ask it as a favor, you may be off." This
the baronet refused to do. The 100 guineas
were sent by Mr. Gilbert, of which Sir Mark
acknowledged the receipt, and he had continued
paying the guinea a day for nearly three years.
At length he declined further payment, and this
action was for recovery of the sum still due upon
the contract.

THE following interesting statistics regarding
Austria and Hungary were published recently—
Vienna is a city of 1,300,000 people. Budapest
has about 425,000, Prague has 162,000; Trieste,
145,000; Limburg, 110,000. No other city of
Austria touches 100,000 inhabitants. The ex-
ports of Austria now are about \$350,000,000 a
year. The imports are less than the exports
somewhat. The principal export is grain, next
lumber, next sugar. Sugar is exported to the
amount of \$24,000,000, and this is nearly equalled
respectively by watches and instruments, wool
and woollens, and living animals. Of course
the German portion of Austria is the most
active in business. They send to Great Britain
about \$5,500,000 worth of grain and flour per
annum, including barley. The British return to
Austria cotton manufactures, iron and machinery.
Ninety-four per cent. of the area of Austria is
productive; Austria proper has 620,000 acres of
vineyard. This kingdom has nearly a million
and a half of horses and about eighty-five
hundred thousand cattle. Hungary produces
annually \$20,000,000 worth of wine and has
nearly 2,000,000 horses and about 5,000,000
sheep. They export horses, cattle and sheep
from both the kingdoms more than they
import. The mines, including salt, produce for
Hungary \$17,000,000 a year. Austria has coal
which yields her \$20,000,000 a year. They
employ over 100,000 persons in their mines and
metal works. In Austria are 8,500 miles of
railroad; in Hungary 5,600 miles. They have
only about one-tenth the railroad owned in the
United States. The navigation of the river
Danube is controlled by the Berlin treaty of
1878. It is considered an international highway
from its mouth to the iron gates, and Austria,
Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, assisted by the
superintending great powers, control the river.
Going down the river there are some 3,200 of all
kinds of vessels per annum; coming up about
25,000.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adam-
son, Bell & Co.) that the steamer *Port
Jackson*, from London, left Singapore this
morning for Hongkong.

SHE—Perhaps you're not aware, Colonel Spar-
lington, that I had half a dozen offers before
yours. He—And perhaps you're not aware,
Mrs. Sparlington, that I proposed to a dozen
different women before I met you.

A DISTINGUISHED diplomatist from the United
States of America, a very genial and sociable
being, soon after arrival in London made the
round of the sights—Madame Tussaud's among
the number. "And what do you think of our
waxwork exhibitions?" asked a friend. "Well,"
replied the General, "it struck me as being very
like an ordinary English evening party."

THE recent vocal gymnastics of the late Opera
Company at the City Hall will be followed to-
morrow night by a display of acrobatics, a large
company of Japanese gymnasts, the Tamakichi
Troupe, from Osaka,—having arrived here. They
number eighteen altogether, and won the reputa-
tion in their own country, which they now leave
for the first time, of being one of the best troupes
in that country of tumblers. As an illustration
of this we may mention that one of their ordi-
nary tricks is the balancing by one man of three
bamboos at once, on which three tiny acrobats
perform feats of balancing. Rope-walking,
juggling, &c., form part of their repertoire, and
altogether we are promised a performance such
as has never been seen here before. Advertis-
ments will appear to-morrow.

SAVES the New York *Herald*: Field Marshal,
the Count von Moltke, the ruling spirit of the
German army, celebrates the seventieth year of
his entrance into the service. In 1818, when
the young soldier drew his sword, Europe was
throbbed after Waterloo; Napoleon was quarrel-
ling with Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena because
he could not have green cloth for his uniforms;
Canning reigned in Parliament; John Quincy
Adams, an American Secretary of State, was
composing his Monroe doctrine; Bismarck
was in the nursery; Byron was writing his
"Don Juan"; Gladstone was about to enter
Eton; Louis XVIII., the Beloved, was on the
French throne; the illustrious Carnot was an
exile in Prussian Saxony, little dreaming that
his children's children would rule in the Elysée;
Plus VII. reigned in peace after his Bonaparte
buffeting; Blucher was dying in Sillesia; Spain
was in the throes of insurrection, and of all
problems that concerned the minds of men none
was so nebulous as this dream of a United
Germany.

THE discovery of champagne is said to be due
to a Benedictine monk named Perignon. In the
year 1668 he was made cellarer, and, in pursuing
the duties of his position, he hit upon the idea
of "marrying" the different wines produced in
the vineyards around him. One sort he had
noticed imparted fragrance, another generosity,
and the blackest grapes were found to produce a
white wine that kept good, instead of turning
yellow and degenerating, as did the wine made
from white grapes. This white or gray wine of
Champagne became famous, and the wine from
his district, Hautvillers, most famous of all. He
was also the discoverer of the fact that the old
stopper, a piece of flax dipped in oil, could be
advantageously replaced by a piece of cork.
By dint of experiment after experiment, he
finally evolved the effervescent wine that was
far pleasanter to the taste and far more exhibi-
tating than the old-style still wine. The King
gave the seal of his royal approval to the new
discovery, and the courtiers were not far behind
in recognizing the virtues of the new wine. The
Marquis de Sillery, at a *souper d'Anet* introduced
the wine into the court circle. "The flower-
wreathed bottles which, at a given signal, a
dozen blooming damsels, draped in the glee of
Bacchanals, placed upon the table, were hal-
lued with rapture; and thenceforth sparkling wine
was an indispensable adjunct to all the *petits
soupers* of the period."

A STRANGE phenomenon which is observable
in the Manila newspapers, is their absolute
silence with regard to the recent troubles of the
"agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in
that city. We hardly expect our Manila
contemporaries to discuss the pros and cons of a
case which is practically *sub judice*; but that
they should have refrained from even mention-
ing the affair, that they should have kept the
public in the dark as to the nature of the
transaction that took place with the firm of
Jurado & Co., and the motives that led to a
seizure of the Bank's funds, is an anomaly that
does not certainly tend to raise the Manila Press
in the public estimation. Whatever may be the
influence exercised by the Board of Censure we
think the primary duty of all newspapers is to
publish a faithful report of the proceedings that
take place in the Courts of Justice, especially
when important cases are tried, or important legal
measures taken with respect to local institutions.
In the case under review we hear of a seizure of
a very large sum of money being effected on an
English Bank, and the rumour of a second seizure
of an even larger amount, without receiving the
slightest information as to the causes that
brought on this arbitrary proceeding. We turn
to our Manila files for a gleam of information,
but our exchanges keep a sepulchral silence
over the whole affair, leaving their readers to
their own resources. We were under the impres-
sion that the Manila press was gagged only in
respect of religious matters; free-thought being
the terror of Monasticism and Clericalism, it is
quite natural that the Board of Censure should
veto all expressions of independent opinion on
matters appertaining to religion; but to extend
these repressive powers to matters of the public
domain such as proceedings in the Courts of
law, is undoubtedly an abuse of power. We
long for the day when our colleagues of the
Press in the Philippine Islands will be in a
position to shake themselves free from the yoke
under which they labour, and when they shall
be able to track their oppressors that glorious
liberty which is the only guarantee of progress
and civilisation.

THE HONGKONG LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first session of the resuscitated Literary
Society came to a close last night, at the sixth
meeting. Taken all-round, the justifiable hopes of
the organizers have been disappointed. The first
meeting, held in the City Hall on the 13th Novem-
ber, was attended by a bishop, several persons,
lawyers, and doctors, and a lot of other intellectual
individuals; a Chairman was elected, a programme
roughly sketched out which would have made
the body a sort of budding Royal Asiatic Society,
and it half came under debate whether they
should be content with the City Hall as head-
quarters or build a place worthy of them.

The next meeting was in a smaller room; the bishop
and many of the leading lights were elsewhere;
the evening dress epidemic had subsided a little,
and the chief trouble was to get anybody on their
hind legs to suggest anything. There was no want
of suggestions—only people made them outside,
instead of helping Dr. Cantlie, the re-organiser
of the whole thing, and the rest of the Committee.
By and by—the next meeting or so—the head-
quarters of the Society were moved to Bank
Buildings, where somebody lent a large room,
and where a nice sociable kind of a debate could
be got up without any great risk of an orator
having a place of comfort and take him in
the abdomen. Quite the reverse. Between
twelve and fifteen constituted the riddings of
the Society, which promised so much at the
beginning, and of these the Chairman, (Dr.
Chalmers, L.L.D.) Dr. Cantlie (secretary) and
about two more formed the debaters, whilst the
rest looked and listened and made an effort to
understand. It came hard on the hon. secretary,
he had to be always leaping into the breach,
to keep things going, for despite his repeated nods
and hints to his faithful members very few could
be prevailed to "open their heads," and these few
generally got up with but a faint idea of what
they wanted to say, followed by a great wave of
silence and coldness at their own temerity, which
made their voices quaver. Their usually
commonplace features assume an expression of
hereditary imbecility, and their hearers wish
they would sit down. But this is by the way.

Last night was the concluding evening
of the session. About twenty attended, the
meeting place being once more changed—
this time to Dr. Cantlie's surgery itself. The
Chairman, in compliance with the hon. secre-
tary's stipulation that whoever read a paper
should read one on a subject he knew some-
thing about, and not lecture on the moon
if he was a grocer, chose "Learning Chinese,"
as a problem of which he had some slight
knowledge, having compiled a standard Chinese
dictionary, and knowing more Chinese than
almost any other European in the Far East.
The Secretary first read the minutes of the last
meeting, which were characteristically brief, and
were passed with the usual unanimity which
has made the society so great a power—that is
to say by reason of nobody voting against
their passing. Then the Essayist vacated the
chair, and a temporary substitute had to be
found. Pastor Hartmann was invited, and refused
for some time, but consented at last when Dr.
Cantlie opened a case of scalpels with a
significant flourish. Dr. Chalmers then read his
paper, in which the difficulties of learning collo-
quial Chinese were set out at length, illustrated
by numerous examples relating to dialects, tones,
&c. It was fairly interesting, a vein of patriotism
running through it and showing itself in
occasional allusions to the superior intelligence
of the Celt over the Sassenach. It concluded
with a recommendation to form a Chinese class,
and a kind offer to assist it if formed. When
the applause had subsided a painful silence
fell upon the room—nobody liked to speak first,
but at last the Chairman started things again,
and made a few general remarks, followed by Dr.
Cantlie, who humorously detailed his own
troubles in studying languages. He said he
could speak any page of "Dyer Hall" off by
heart, and the odds were a coal mine to a cinder
against his understanding a single word in the
reply, a statement which was met with an
unsympathetic burst of laughter. A few more
remarks by the Chairman, the Lecturer,
and Dr. Chalmers practically concluded the
proceedings, it being understood that arrangements
would be made by the Committee to organise a
class among the members, with a paid Chinese
or Eurasian teacher and honorary assistants in
D. Chalmers, Pastor Hartmann, Inspector
Stanton, &c. Votes of thanks were then passed
to the Chairman and Lecturer. Dr. Cantlie's
efforts were ignored, and the session closed.

FREE-MASONRY IN CHINA.

The question is continually asked—Are there
any traces of Free-Masonry in China? Having
lately given some considerable attention to the
subject the following notes of the result of my
researches may be of interest to the Brethren.
Not only were there, but I venture to think I
shall be able to show traces of Free-Masonry
in China; I have found existing there a mystic
Faith on which there seems some reason to
believe our Craft is founded.

That Masonry exists in China at the present day
in the same form that it exists in Europe may be
safely answered in the negative. Secret Lodges,
professedly founded for the cultivation of virtue
and the development of benevolence, exist by the
thousand, and in their rituals, when we have
information regarding them, there are striking
resemblances to those in use among ourselves.
The members are sworn to brotherhood and
mutual support; they make themselves known to
each other by secret signs, and gain admittance to
their lodges in the same manner. The initiation
of new brothers is conducted with the symbolic
mystery which attends the entry of a mason
into the Craft, and the members are bound
to secrecy by penalties like those in force
among us. But there, so far as I have found,
the likeness ends. Masonic symbols, such
as we employ, are not in use among them.
They have never heard of Solomon, or Hiram,
or the Temple at Jerusalem, or any other of the
Jewish Kings, and Heroes whose names are
handed down to our modern rituals. They
claim no brotherhood with foreign Craftmen,
know none of our pass-words, use our signs
differently, and agree only in chance symbols
with the Craftsmen of other lands.

But if we go deeper down we find that these
various brotherhoods, the date of whose origin
is in most cases but recent (as with
the lodges which exist with us), one and all
profess but to revive an ancient Faith,
the mysteries of which have become lost, or at
the best obscured, and further, that their various
rituals and signs are supposed to be in some
measure founded on ancient rites and symbols
which have been handed down from the earliest
ages.

Going then to the records we possess of the
earliest historic times in China, I find clear
evidence of the existence of a mystic faith ex-
pressed in allegoric form and illustrated, as with
us, by symbols. The secrets of this faith were
orally transmitted, the Chiefs alone pretending
to have full knowledge of them. I find, more-
over, that in these earliest ages this faith took a
masonic form, the secrets being recorded in
symbolic buildings like the tabernacle of Mo-
ses, and the temple of Solomon, and the
temple of Solomon built in Jerusalem; that
the various officers in the hierarchy of this religion
were distinguished by the symbolic jewels held
by them during their term of office, and that, as
with us, at the rites of their religion they wore

leather aprons, such as have come down to us,
marked with the insignia of their rank.

I find too in the language of the books that
they held sacred, as containing what was known
of the great law of knowledge of and conformity
with which all happiness consisted, constant
use of pure masonic phraseology. As then, it is
known among us that modern masonry is not
identical in ritual or organization with the
masonry of which it traces its foundation, it is
sufficient to establish the identity that we should
find resemblances so great as those I have
brought to public notice.

SYMBOLIC BUILDINGS OR LODGES.

The chief symbolic buildings of which we
have record in China are the temples Hsia,
Shang, and Chou respectively, which will be
found figured in page 186 of the *Memories
sur le Chine* and the Temples of Heaven,
Earth, and Man existing in Peking, a ground-
plan of which can be seen in Du Halde's work
on China.

APRONS.

Of the lambskin apron of the Entered Appren-
tice I find the prototype in the lambskin in
which the old Chinese Emperor, mentioned in
the Book of Odes, girt himself when, having
previously divested himself of his Imperial robes,
he, bareheaded and barefooted, offered himself
as sacrifice for his people; and of the apron
worn by other ranks in Masonry, in the
symbolically adorned aprons worn by the
high officers at the Imperial sacrifices. The
symbols on the aprons which have come
down to us are different from those in use in
modern Blue Masonry, being a plant, an axe,
and a symbol, the meaning of which is matter
of dispute; but the second symbol is identical
with one I find figured in Higgins' "Anacalsis,"
an undoubtedly Masonic monument, and the
other two with the symbols figured on the upper
coat which answers to our modern scarves and are
clearly and closely connected with the symbols
in use among the Rosicrucians, which is admitted
to be a branch of our Order, claimed indeed to be
a higher rank of the mystic Priesthood in which
the better informed hold Free-Masonry to have
had its foundation.

SQUARE.

Of the symbolic square we have in the State
religion of China continual representation from
the earliest date till now. In Du Halde, which
I quote as a book all can easily have access to,
it will be seen among the symbolic instruments
of music, the suspended square made ordinarily
of jade or resonant stone, and struck during the
course of the rites with a symbolic meaning. In
the "Shoo-king" you will find more than once
quotation of the more ancient ode, "Kuee said:
I strike the stone, I tap the stone, and e'en the
very beasts are moved in harmony," or in
plain English—by the square are all things
brought into their proper places; it needs but for
it to be brought in focus, and even but creation
yields obedience to the laws it symbolises.

Brother Giles has objected that the square in
the jewel I refer to is not a square but an oblong
angle, and his objection is at first sight very
forceful, but the fact is that the symbolism is
the same; we from the centre of the oblong tracing-
board draw four lines N.E. and W. and take
two enclosing a right-angle as the symbol of the
whole. The symbol of the forces of nature as
opposed to the forces of the "Without" is re-
presented by the compasses; the old Chinese divided
the oval tracing board into three parts symbo-
lically representing Heaven, Earth, and Man, and
therefore used an oblong angle.

ASHLAR.

The Ashlar is identical with the ancient
Chinese symbol for the earth, the square stone,
which they say in their old writings figured the
earth as the circle figured Heaven, and the
various altars to such as Peking and the dif-
ferent Capital Cities in China perpetuate the
symbol to the present time. In the Lodge of
which these Temples are the oldest representa-
tion the cubic block of stone has the same
significance the Chinese have ever given it.

THE COVERED AND THE BARE FOOT.

At the Spring festival in which the earthen
symbol of earth and labour by which we are brought
to birth, and thenceforth of life, carried in procession,
we follow the image an urchin with one foot
shod, the other bare, and wonder whether there
be perchance connection between that and the
Masonic ceremony in which the candidate is led
round the Lodge hall-shod. Both ceremonies
are symbolical and both identical, though the
explanation given in our Lodges is not the same.
The Chinese give theirs being that the infant's
feet here represent the Yin and Yang, the bare
and shining foot, which is the symbol of the
light of the sun; the covered foot, its opposite,
often figured by the Night or Moon. And as all
things on this our world must bear the imprint
of the foot of Man, so in this symbolic procession
the child who represents mankind with equal
pace marks out the use and need of the two
opposites from which they think that all things
came to be the events of the year to come,
arriving as man in his march descends.

THE SQUARE AND COMPASSES.

In the language, which is even a better record
of past ages than brass or stone, I find in the
earliest works that have come down to us the
word "Kueichih," literally the compasses and
square used as the symbol of right conduct. The
man who had the compasses and square, and
regulated his life thereby being then as now, (for
the expression has come down to modern times)
considered to possess the secrets and to carry
out the principles of his property. And here I
may remark that the square and compasses have
a much deeper symbolic meaning than most
masonic associates with them, and that there can
be no doubt that it was in this deeper sense the
Chinese used the symbol.

Again, in the same book, the "Shu-king," the
most ancient work in China, I find the magis-
trates spoken of as the "Chun-jie," literally the
Level Men, the level being the emblem of their
authority and the type of the conduct looked

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—156 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—125 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sales.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—115 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$230 per share, sales and sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$191 per share, sales and sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$113 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$133 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—105 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$170 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$28 per share, sellers.
 Panjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$33 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—98 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Seng Lee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$59 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$500 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—400 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—5 per cent. dis., buyers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$624 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$60 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$20 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$140 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$9 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.
 The Jebley Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/11 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11 1/2
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/11 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/11 1/2
 ON INDIA, T. T. 2/11 1/2
 On Demand 2/11 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/11 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 2/11 1/2

EXPORT CARGO.
 Per *Prussia*, str., for London, 1 bale
 Feather, 6 bales Hemp, and 4 packages
 Sundries from Manila. For Smyrna—10 boxes
 Essential Oil. For Port Said—100 boxes Fire
 Crackers, and 50 cases Glass Bangles. For
 New York—10 bales Silk, and 4 cases Essential
 Oil. For Alexandria—10 boxes Essential Oil.
 For Hamburg—10 boxes Essential Oil, 17 bales
 Feather, 15 packages Sundries, 5 cases Cigars,
 and 7 cases Sundries, from Manila. For Buenos
 Ayres, 8 cases Curios. For Hamburg/London,
 10 cases Bibles. For Bremen—264 rolls
 Matting, 17 cases Sundries, and 3 packages
 Sundries, from Manila. For Genoa—9 packages
 Sundries.

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$530
 (Allowance, Tels 68).
 OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$550 to \$580
 (Allowance, Tels 68).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest...\$542 1/2
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul...\$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 15th April, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION. Wind. Force. Sea. Bar. Therm. (air). Therm. (sea).
 Wharfedale 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Tolo 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Nagasaki 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Amoy 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Hongkong 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Shanghai 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Yokohama 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Batavia 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Singapore 30-35 30 30 30 30 30
 Manila 30-35 30 30 30 30 30

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Cyclops* reports that she left Shanghai via Swatow, on the 15th inst., and had from north-east winds on leaving port; that light wind and small rain.
 The British steamship *Denador* reports that she left Singapore via London on the 28th Feb., and Singapore on the 10th inst. Had light easterly winds and fine weather from Singapore.

ARRIVALS.
 ALWINE, German steamer, 403, Samuelson, 15th April—Haiphong 11th April, and Hoihow 14th, Rice.—Wielor & Co.
 ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trennt, 16th April—Nagasaki 11th April, Coals.—Order.
 BENALDER, British steamer, 1,288, R. W. Thomson, 16th April—Glasgow, via London 28th Feb., and Singapore 10th April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,406, H. Nish, 16th April—Shanghai, via Swatow, 11th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 16th April—Whampoa 16th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 SUNOKIANG, British steamer, 994, Glasson, 16th April—Whampoa 16th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.
 April 16, *Active*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
 April 16, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 April 16, *Thibet*, British str., for Nagasaki, &c.
 April 16, *City of New York*, American str., for Yokohama, &c.
 April 16, *Clyde*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 April 16, *Campan*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 April 16, *Imperieuse*, British flag-ship, for Manila and Singapore.
 April 16, *Alacrité*, British despatch-vessel, for Manila and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—ARRIVED.
 Per *Cyclops*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. and Miss Adams, and Mr. Alexander.
 Per *Denador*, str., from Singapore, &c.—370 Chinese.
 Per *Asagao*, str., from Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Harman.
 Per *Alwine*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—4 Europeans (cabin), and 22 Chinese (deck).
 DEPARTED.
 Per *Active*, str., for Hoihow—3 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
 Per *Campan*, str., for Shanghai—2 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
 Per *City of New York*, str., for Yokohama.—Messrs. H. P. Baillie, Austin Hart and native servant. For San Francisco, 1 European.
 DEPART.
 Per *China*, str., for Saigon—150 Chinese.
 Per *Doris*, str., for Hoihow—30 Chinese.
 Per *Clara*, str., for Haiphong—25 Chinese.
 Per *Nanning*, str., for Amoy, &c.—6 Europeans and 120 Chinese.
 Per *Cyclops*, str., for Singapore, &c.—3 Europeans and 885 Chinese.

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Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Straits and London.—Per *Titan*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Saghalien*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingang*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Nanning*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Klao*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Ducan*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cookeville, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Catterthun*, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Hailong*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Lydia*, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—Per *Nizam*, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,430, T. Golding, 13th April—Nagasaki 7th April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, H. Bruhn, 13th April—Hoihow 7th April, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ANTON, German steamer, 395, T. Eggers, 13th April—Hoihow 7th April, Pakhoi 11th, and Macao 13th, General.—Wielor & Co.
 APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hollmann, 11th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B. Darke, 13th April—Sydney 20th March, and Port Darwin 4th April, Coal and General.—Russell & Co.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, C. Christensen, 13th April—Haiphong 10th April, General.—A. R. Marty.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Raben, 14th April—Quinhon 5th April, and Hoihow 11th, General.—Wielor & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopal, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, P. J. C. Fiacck, 10th April—Kuchimotozu 5th April, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 13th April—Yokohama 3rd April, Kobe 6th, and Nagasaki 8th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

HAILONG, British steamer, 783, G. S. Roach, 14th April—Foochow 11th April, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. LaPraik & Co.
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schafer, 11th April—Swatow 10th April, Ballast.—Wielor & Co.
 JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,107, Hagbar Wage, 10th April—Saigon 6th April, Rice, Paddy, and Cotton.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,380, Sommers, 15th April—Kuchimotozu 10th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 NANNING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 15th April—Manila 12th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, W. H. Watton, 12th April—Bangkok 6th April, General.—Yuen Fat Hoag.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopal, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PRESIDENT GARFIELD, British steamer, 1,288, G. Carter, 6th April—Saigon 2nd April, Rice and General.—Wielor & Co.
 SAGHALIEN, French steamer, 3,822, Hornery 15th April—Shanghai 17th April, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 326, Rowin, 6th April—Pakhoi 2nd April, and Hoihow 5th, General.—Chinese.
 TITAN, British steamer, 1,554, R. J. Brown, 14th April—Nagasaki 9th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 WINGANG, British steamer, 1,517, St. Croix, 11th April—Calcutta 26th March, and Singapore 6th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ANTOINETTE, British bark, 884, E. T. Bunje, 12th April—Shanghai 6th April, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 2nd April, April—Gorontalo, Celeb 5th March, Wood.—Ed. Schellhase & Co.
 ERKORNI, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConachy, 20th March—Sandakan 29th January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 KALAKAU, Hawaiian bark, 382, John Duncan, 14th April—Honolulu 28th February, Old Copper.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 LADY HAREWOOD, British bark, 381, Williams, 12th March—Rajang 7th February, Timber.—Chinese.
 OMOKA, British bark, 480, Brown, 8th April—Singapore 20th February, Wood.—Ed. Schellhase & Co.

TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allen, 13th April—New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

WHAMPOA.
 KWANGLER, Chinese steamer, 1,563, Lancaster, 14th April—Shanghai, via Swatow 13th April, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 NINGPO, German steamer, 784, F. Schults, 14th April—Shanghai 10th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.
 Fatahan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.
 Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 672, W. E. Clarke—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kung-chow, British steamer, 159, McIver—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavens—Tok Kee (laid up for repairs).
 Klang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.
 Fowah, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

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 CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,406, H. Nish, 16th April—Shanghai, via Swatow, 11th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 16th April—Whampoa 16th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 SUNOKIANG, British steamer, 994, Glasson, 16th April—Whampoa 16th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Belgic	San Francisco	April 17th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Breconshire	Bremen	April 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Bayern	Liverpool	April 18th	Melchers & Co.
Orestes	Batavia	April 19th	Butterfield & Swire.
Batavia	Batavia	April 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Belgian	Batavia	April 21st	Siemssen & Co.
Belgian	Batavia	April 21st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Glenagney	London	April 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Port Jackson	London	April 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	April 22nd	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Nizam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 24th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About April 25th.
Marcellus, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	May 8th, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Lydia	Siemssen & Co.	April 24th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 2nd, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 24th, at 1 p.m.
Batavia, via N. &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 25th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Alban	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Catterthun	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	April 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingang	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	Ducan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 18th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire.	About April 19th.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	April 19th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Breconshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About April 18th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Denador	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire.	April 21st.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Orestes	Butterfield & Swire.	April 18th, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Spore, Bangkok.	Phra Chom Klao	Yuen Fat Hong	April 18th, daylight.
Coast Ports	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	April 18th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	April 18th, at 4 p.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
 F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS.
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
 RAHTJEN'S
 GENUINE
 COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.
 CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS
 IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
 LA GRANDE MARQUE.
 FLENSBURG STOCKKEER,
 ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
 AND EVERY KIND OF SHIPS'
 STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
 COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.
 FOR SALE.
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
 SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS,
 BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
 BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
 "EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT,
 MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
 LUBRICATORS,
 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
 COOKING STOVES, SCALES,
 PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH,
 BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES,
 JUVENILE VELOCIPEDS, HORSES AND
 TRICYCLES,
 BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRIKSHAS,
 SODA WATER MACHINERY,
 JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS.
 Apply to
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

NOTICE.
 JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THE Undersigned have this day been
 appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
 of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
 are prepared to supply quantities to suit
 purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special
 Terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
 Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
 London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
 MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
 SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches,
 awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition,
 and for Voigtlander and Sohn's